

WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 40.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

PEACE TREATY TO DETERMINE NAVAL POLICY

Congress Will Hold Back
Appropriation Until
Nations Agree.

DEMAND EQUAL POWER

Legislators Are Willing to
Share Control With
Great Britain.

MUST GUARD COMMERCE

Growth of Merchant Marine
Calls for Strength of the
First Degree.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The future
programme for the navy and the
policy which will govern its size were
threw out to-day between the Sec-
retary of the Navy and the House
Naval Affairs Committee. The stand-
upon which the Republicans will in-
sist was made clear.

Until to-day confusion has existed
in the minds of the committee as to
how the Navy Department and the
Administration reconciled the pro-
gramme for an enormous navy with
the proposed League of Nations limit-
ing individual armaments and provid-
ing an international police of the sea
from the navies of the world. The
majority of the committee made it
emphatically clear to the Secretary
of the Navy that no large building
programme would be authorized by
Congress until the peace conference
had stated definitely and finally just
what would be done to limit arma-
ments.

The Republican members of the com-
mittee openly resented what they be-
lieve to be a covert effort by the Dem-
ocrats to put them in the position of
being "small navy" adherents when as
a matter of fact they fought for a big
navy for years and finally won before
the country was plunged into war.

Will Await Conference.

The Republican position in a nut-
shell is this: They will vote as a body
to authorize all capital fighting ships
the Administration believes necessary,
and pay out all money needed to ac-
complish it once the peace conference
takes a definite position and acts on
the suggestion to limit armaments.
The Republicans have no intention of
appropriating hundreds of millions of
dollars for the construction of fighting
ships and then seeing a large part of
this money wasted through stoppage
of the shipbuilding.

It was impossible to obscure the fact
that the future naval relations of the
United States and Great Britain were
foremost in the minds of the committee
and the Secretary. Secretary Daniels
was informed that all the big fighting
temper of Congress not to commit the
country to any definite policy of naval
expansion until the position of Great
Britain is made clear.

If Great Britain refuses to accede to
the determination of the peace confer-
ence to limit naval armaments, the
members of the nations of the world on
the ground that she has more to protect
than the other nations, the Secretary
was told, Congress wants to be in po-
sition to make effective immediately the
authorizations for all the big fighting
ships that can be built.

Division of German Ships.

The attitude of Congress, it was said,
would be that if England is willing to
divide the German fleet, the United States
will be willing to maintain her own
present strength. If England is not
willing the United States intends to
build up to meet the strength of the
British navy.

One other factor the Naval Committee
took into consideration and pointed out
to the Secretary of the Navy was the
impending division among the Allies
and the United States of the fighting ships
given up by Germany as a part of the
armistice terms. This division of course
will determine the ratio of strength
among the naval powers of the world,
and must be taken into consideration in
deciding the naval policy of this Gov-
ernment.

The suggestion that the German ves-
sels be apportioned among her enemies
in proportion to the relative strengths of
their navies will be opposed by Congress.
Because England now has a larger navy
than the United States, the Naval Com-
mittee pointed out, is no cogent reason
why her naval strength should be aug-
mented still more.

It was evidently the sense of the com-
mittee that if armaments are not to be
limited, America, with a big new mer-
chant marine to protect, should have a
navy equal to that of Great Britain. If
Great Britain chooses to reduce her
navy the United States will not attempt
to outstrip her in the number of fighting
ships to be built. If Great Britain does
not reduce her navy, the United States
will keep on adding to her battle
fleet the American navy must match
it in strength.

Want Joint Sea Control.

It is the belief of the men who will
frame the naval bill that Great Britain
should be given an equal share in control
of the seas, but only an equal share.
The United States and Great Britain
with equal power should control the
seas jointly, they point out.

The Secretary cleared up a point to
which has been worrying the Naval
Committee. He declared it was in in-
terest of the Navy Department to
maintain under naval discipline and di-

Enormous Food Stores Found in Kaiser's Home

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.—Ac-
cording to Berlin advices
enormous stores of foodstuffs
were found in the castle of the
German Emperor in Berlin.
A member of the Soldiers' and
Workers' Council is authority
for the statement that there was
a great variety of foodstuffs
found, the value of which nor-
mally would be several hundred
thousand marks.

URGES UNION OF WAR BUREAUS

Baruch Submits Plan for Aid-
ing Readjustment of
Industries.

PRIORITIES ARE REVISED

New Preference List Favoring
Civilian Needs Takes Ef-
fect To-morrow.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Methods
through which readjustment in
commerce and industry may be accom-
plished during the armistice period with
the least disturbance to economic con-
ditions were discussed to-day by President
Wilson in a conference at the White
House with the heads of the war bureaus
and commissions.

So far as could be learned a definite
plan of action was not decided upon,
though the President is understood to
have expressed himself as favoring the
retention of the war boards and admin-
istrations until at least the greater part
of the reconstruction work has been ac-
complished.

Chairman Baruch of the War Indus-
tries Board has submitted to the Pres-
ident a plan contemplating an amalga-
mation of the various administrations
and boards that have been created for
the war period and conducting the re-
organization work through a single
chaucan committee.

Opposition Is Encountered.

Opposition to the plan has been ex-
pressed in several quarters, however,
and so far as is known the President
has not manifested a disposition to ac-
cept the proposal.

The most important step toward re-
solving the problem of readjustment
today is the pressure in the Senate
taken place since the signing of the
armistice was announced by Chairman
Baruch and Priorities Commissioner
Parker of the War Industries Board in
the cancellation of all outstanding pri-
ority ratings on commodities, products
and materials and the creation of a new
preference list to place in produc-
tion and distribution to goods and
articles for the civil population or for
reconstruction purposes. The order
goes into effect Friday.

While it does not in any wise imply the
cancellation of existing contracts, it
places new and greater importance on
production orders which will afford sup-
plies and materials for other than war
purposes.

Protection of ample kind will be given
to manufacturers and producers who
have operated under the previous pref-
erence lists and have not yet received
their orders for goods and materials.
Applications for priority certifi-
cates will still be made and granted ac-
cording to the urgency of the article un-
der present conditions.

Favor Ships, Railroads and Wires.

The new list was announced to-
day with great emphasis on the impor-
tance of the Emergency
Fleet Corporation, the navy, the rail-
roads, the telephone and telegraph com-
panies, and the industries of the
country, without resort to priority as-
sistance, to speed up production and de-
livery of goods and materials. It was
stated that the new list was not only
for utilities, manufacture of farm im-
plements, and equipment for the produc-
tion and distribution of food, petroleum,
natural gas pipe lines, and the operation,
maintenance, repair and expansion of
coal mines, coke ovens, or reduction
of the cost of the war, but also for the
production of fuel, metal and
metal products.

New rulings will be promulgated by
the Priorities Commissioner, it is stated,
as changing conditions of the future just-
ify, and public interest makes necessary
the revision of the list. The new list
will supply, fuel and transportation, labor
and other facilities, for the promotion of
normal conditions again.

Curtailments on civilian production
will be lifted as rapidly as changing con-
ditions will permit, it was stated by
Chairman Baruch. Representatives of
each industry will be summoned to
Washington to explain the positions
of their industry and to make sugges-
tions for the readjustment of their plants
and factories.

There are forty-two industries that
will be under the new list, all of
which will be affected by the forthcom-
ing conferences.

Continues Maximum Prices.

Mr. Baruch declared that it is the in-
tention of the War Industries Board to
continue the existence of the maximum
prices on goods and commodities that
have been fixed during the war period
for as long time as it is necessary to
keep the American navy must match
it in strength.

Continued on Third Page.

SENATE WOULD HAVE HAND IN PEACE PARLEY

Members Also Opposed to
President's Plan to
Rule by Cable.

NAVAL ESCORT FOR PARTY

Wilson Said to Be Chiefly In-
terested in Freedom
of Seas.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Develop-
ments to-day in the President's pro-
spective trip to the Peace Conference
were as follows:
A rapid crystallization of sentiment
among Senators of both parties in fa-
vor of the Senate being represented on
the peace commission, with indications
that pressure would be brought to bear
on the President to bring this about.

Further explanation as to the part
the President will play at the confer-
ence, showing that he will be a leading
figure in the shaping of the general
outline of the treaty, but does not ex-
pect to participate in any of the formal
sessions.

Indications that freedom of the seas
as regarded by the President as a more
important question than has generally
been supposed.

Plans for providing a naval escort
for the Presidential ship have been
left to Secretary Daniels.

Seek Senate Representation.

It was apparent to-day that publica-
tion of names the President was re-
ported to be considering for peace com-
missioners had begun to attract the
attention of the Senate and that a
strong feeling had developed against the
President being ignored in appointments
to the peace commission.

Following protracted informal dis-
cussions in the Senate Committee on For-
eign Relations to-day it developed that
Senators of both parties believed that
the President should follow the example
of President McKinley, who chose three
of the five delegates who drew up the
Treaty of Paris from the Senate.

These delegates were Davis
(Maine), and Fry (Maine), Republicans,
and Gray (Del.), Democrat, all mem-
bers of the Foreign Relations Commit-
tee.

It was pointed out in the discussions
to-day that the pressure in the Senate
of men who had participated in the
peace conference would promote clear
understanding of any complexities that
might arise in the minds of the Senators
with regard to the document.

The plan, it is felt, would start before
the Senate with an advantage in the way
of responsibility on the part of at least two
Senators.

Foreign Relations Men Ignored.

So far the President has not seen fit
to consult the Senate Foreign Relations
Committee regarding any of the prob-
lems to be discussed concerning armaments
or production orders which will afford sup-
plies and materials for other than war
purposes.

Protection of ample kind will be given
to manufacturers and producers who
have operated under the previous pref-
erence lists and have not yet received
their orders for goods and materials.
Applications for priority certifi-
cates will still be made and granted ac-
cording to the urgency of the article un-
der present conditions.

President's General Outlines

These "greater outlines" have al-
ready been explained by the President
himself in his recent addresses. They
might be summarized as follows:
Impartial justice meted out to great
and small nations alike, excluding selfish
interests prejudicial to the common in-
terest of all and all secret agreements
between groups of nations, etc.

Recognition to the full extent of
national aspirations and the principle of
self-determination.
Establishment of a league of nations
destined to remove so far as practicable
the causes of war.

The United States "cannot see her
way to peace until the causes of this
war are removed." The President has
stated this renewal must be rendered as
nearly as may be possible.
The manner in which guiding prin-
ciples are to be interpreted at the peace
conference is the all important point in
the President's mind. For example,
freedom of the seas would protect the
common interests of all against special
interests, the President is understood to
believe, and is therefore one of the vital
factors.

President dwelt with the utmost
emphasis at the conference last night
on the importance of freedom of the
seas. It was significant again to-day
that the Senators with whom he talked
apparently carried away no definite idea
of just what his views were in this di-
rection despite the fact that he made it
clear to them that it was one of the
reasons for his going to the conference.

Senators "In a Fog."

The only definite statement the Presi-
dent has ever made on freedom of the
seas is as follows:
Freedom of navigation upon the seas
outside territorial waters, alike in
peace and war, except as the seas may
be closed in whole or in part by
international action for the protection
of international covenants.

Continued on Second Page.

TWENTY U-BOATS IN BRITISH HANDS; TEUTON FLEET TO SURRENDER TO-DAY; AMERICANS CROSS GERMAN FRONTIER

GERMANS GREET YANKS' ADVANCE

Correspondents Go Over Lux-
emburg Line by Accident
and Get Warm Welcome.

SOLDIERS ARE FRIENDLY

Food in Lorraine Plentiful and
People Say They Were
Forced Into War.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the
Public Ledger.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCU-
PATION, Nov. 20.—I have seen and talked
with the German army. Our meeting
took place upon Luxembourg Boulevard,
about ten kilometers north of Esch sur
Alzette. With me were two other cor-
respondents. How we got first into the
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg ahead of the
American Army of Occupation was an
accident, but it proved to be a thrilling
adventure.

Countries are so close together here
about that one slips over the border
without the slightest warning. The war
has washed out customs officers and the
recent armistice has brought about such
confusion that a fast going motor car
such as we have in the press division
can make almost any old destination.

We might still have been going but for
the fact that we ran smack into the tail
of a long line of infantry leisurely mak-
ing its way across the neutral State of
Luxemburg.

German Officers Friendly.

After conversing with two German
non-commissioned officers, one of whom
was English speaking and who studied
German and gave us as much information
as we requested, we turned our automobile
around and made our way back to Esch,
but in doing so pierced a line of German
artillery, with whom we held no conver-
sation but speedily passed.

I am getting ahead of my story.
As has been previously outlined in my
cables, our army is moving toward the
Rhine in many columns. Care is taken
not to tread too closely upon the heels
of the withdrawing German soldiers.
Generally the plan is to march two days
and rest two days. Tomorrow we did
overseas with the Fifth Artillery I was
interested in its marching programme.

Col. John Kennedy and his men were in
high spirits and overjoyed because they
had been selected for the march into
Germany. It was suggested that we
journey to Longwy, which was a rail-
road station, and then to Metz, where
we would find Major-General Frank Parker,
commander of the division.

"You will find the Sixteenth and
Eighteenth regiments in some little
towns around here where the French
people are holding celebrations," he in-
formed us.

Roads in Good Shape

Once beyond the trench system the
roads in territory held by the Germans
for four years were in splendid con-
dition. They were broad, white tree bor-
dered highways along which our car-
pet of mud was a welcome sight. Flying
eagles. Thousands of released French,
Russian and Italian prisoners, south-
bound, passed us. They were pitiful
sights, many without overcoats, although
the day was bitter. They had been used
by the Germans for work close behind
the line and with the heaviest loads
they were things had been turned loose
without food.

Rightfully the Russians should have
been transported back across Germany
to their own border. Now all these extra-
burdens have been dumped upon France.
In succession we whirled through Audun,
Lelormen, Serrouville, Errouville, Grun-
sen and over the line that separates
France from Germany.

This line is somewhere between Audun
and Metz.
French flags were flying from almost
every window in these towns and here
and there the American flag was to be
seen unfurled. Evidences were upon all
sides that the French people were glad
to place was planning a big welcome for
the American troops, floral garlands and
huge placards across the streets con-
veying their greetings.

One disquieting feature was the pres-
ence of the German army. The German
soldiers were in German uniforms. But
when we stopped the German soldiers
gathered around the automobile
speaking French, shaking hands and
telling us how glad they were the war
was over.

Unwilling Warriors.

Released French soldiers with them
who had been German prisoners told us
these men were Lorrainers, unwilling
subjects of the German Kaiser and
forced by the Prussian military system
into the German army. At Metz,
where we drew up at the end of the
main street before a hardware store, an
elderly man came out and invited us to
enter his home at the rear of the shop.
telling us he had a cousin, Perrie Paul-
dier, an engineer living in Pittsburg,
and that he knew all about the brave
Americans.

He presented us to his wife and two
daughters and insisted that we take our
midday meal with his family. We had
meat, French fried potatoes, salad, two
kinds of wine and cigars. This in
"Lorraine Germany."

Continued on Second Page.

YANKS ENTER LUXEMBURG TOO

Border Line Into Territory
Taken in 1871 Crossed
East of Briey.

GERMANS ABANDON ARMS

Piles of Thousands of Rifles
Found Along the Road
of Advance.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov.
20.—Swinging north from Metz, the
American First Division crossed into
Luxemburg just before noon to-day, en-
tering Esch, a mining town of 20,000 in-
habitants. The division expected the
Americans Thursday, but when the van-
guard appeared the news spread quickly.
The whistles of the mines were blown,
bells were rung, children were excused
from schools, stores were closed and the
afternoon was proclaimed a holiday.

In the store windows and public build-
ings along the principal streets there
were pictures of President Wilson drawn
by an artist of Esch, who had worked
night and day to complete by hand as
many drawings as possible. Pictures of
President Wilson and Marshal Foch and
King Albert also were prominently dis-
played.

The American troops moved across the
German frontier to-day at points oppo-
site Briey and Audun-le-Roman and be-
tween these two places.

Towns Make Holiday.

Crossing the old German frontier of
1914 into Lorraine and swinging north-
ward into the Grand Duchy of Luxem-
burg the Americans were enthusiastically
received everywhere. In the town of
Arlon (Belgium), where the day had
been proclaimed a holiday, thousands
of civilians greeted the Americans,
who entered Arlon early in the
morning.

To the south the Americans went
into Ponty and Villy, in Lorraine, and
several villages to the northeast of
Villy.

The Esch band, which had been called
to assemble in a hurry, led the march
of the civilians to the City Hall, where
the Mayor and officials received the mil-
itary officers. After midday even the
military officers, who had been in the
march, were in order to give the work-
ers, many of whom are women and
girls, an opportunity for assembling in
the square, where formal ceremonies
were held.

Railway Equipment Waiting.

At Ponty the streets were decorated
with flags and bunting. A train of
locomotives and passenger cars was
waiting at the station. The American
train, which was the head of the march,
was in such condition that it can be
used by the Americans.

In Ametz a number of stragglers
from the German army were disarmed
and made prisoners.
Everywhere the Americans found ex-
cellent roads. German tractors were
found abandoned along the road at vari-
ous places, having been used during the
haste in the withdrawal. Nowhere
are the Germans intentionally damaging
property so far as is known. The army
report of Fueseler said it appeared that
everywhere the Germans were observing
the terms of the armistice.

First Division First in Lorraine.

To the First Division fell the honor
of crossing the Lorraine line, the ad-
vance guard entering Ametz soon after
3 o'clock. For three days the civilians
of Ametz had been looking for the
Americans, expecting them every minute.
There had been no school all week, and
the children had been drilled in singing
and flag waving to receive the advancing
army.

Two hundred pupils, attired in fancy
dress, those of the girls being of the
colors of France and boys carrying the
red and yellow colors of Lorraine, the
home made American flag and tri-
colored bunting of France, met the troops
at the station. The children tossed
flowers to the town from Audun-le-Roman.
Each of the civilians were ready to re-
ceive the Americans. The children tossed
flowers to the soldiers as they passed.
Food supplies and ammunition and ar-
tillery are moving eastward with the in-
fantry.

Continued on Second Page.

Troops Prophesied
Wars, Not Smokes, End

"It would have taken us longer
to win the war without our
smokes from home," says Private
Joseph Charles of Company L,
307th Infantry, and Sergeant
James B. Greenstead writes:
"If we stop over here beyond the
holidays the good old SUN will
not forget our address."

In time of stringency in ton-
nage the smoke fund got tobacco
to the soldiers, and it will not
fall under easier conditions, but
donors who wish to aid the hol-
iday drive should read on page 9
reasons why they must not waste
time.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCO FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors.

Continued on Second Page.

CAPTIVE YANKS RETURNING; MANY CHARGE BRUTALITY

Four Centres Established Back of American Lines to
Receive Them—Red Cross Ready to Care
for Freed Prisoners.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE,
Nov. 20.—American prisoners released
by the Germans are making their way
singly and in pairs across the line at
various points. The German authorities
apparently are unable to carry out the
withdrawal plans agreed upon owing to
the disturbed and disorganized condi-
tions of transportation within that coun-
try.

To meet the emergency the American
Army has established stations at various
points along the American sector of oc-
cupation where prisoners can be received
and cared for as they arrive. Eventually
they will be concentrated at four main
groups at Chaudeney, Revigny, Chelles
and Sauleux.

The returned men gave varying ac-
counts of their treatment by the Ger-
mans. Some say they were treated very
harshly and brutally, while others say
their captors were stern but not unduly
harsh. Seemingly the treatment de-
pended largely upon the administration
of the prison in which the Americans
were confined. The physical condition
of the returned men also varies.

The American Red Cross is estab-
lishing relief stations at the four con-
centration camps. Chaudeney is near
Amiens and Chelles is southeast of Com-
piègne. Revigny is northwest of Bar-
le-Duc, while Sauleux is in the region of
Toul.

VERSAILLES IS
READY FOR FETE

Priceless Relics Are Being Re-
placed and Gardens Re-
stored for Peace.

WAR GARB IS TAKEN OFF

Deliberations May Be Held
Where Marie Antoinette
Had Her Home.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The city of Versailles
is preparing to receive the delegates to
the peace conference. The deliberations
are expected to be held in the grand
trianon part of the Chateau of Versail-
les, once occupied by Marie Antoinette.

The priceless tapestries and furniture
removed to a place of safety during the
course of hostilities, are being replaced.
The gardens, which were restored and
the camouflage coverings on the statues
and fountains removed.

Making Hall of Mirrors Ready.

"The Hall of Mirrors," where William
I. proclaimed the German empire and
where the peace treaty of Versailles will
be signed, is now being prepared to
receive the plenipotentiaries.
M. De Nolhac, Conservator of the
palace, is in charge of the preparations.

The American representatives at the
peace conference and their staffs will
occupy a building on the Place de la
Concorde, which has been the head-
quarters of the American Red Cross since
June. Headquarters for the Red Cross
are now in the Hotel Regina.

Practical details of the conference, such
as the countries to be represented, the
size of the delegations and the voting
strength of the countries, are the sub-
ject of much discussion in the diplo-
matic quarters. It is the general belief
that the countries to be represented will
include all which declared war against
the Central Powers and those States which
were formed as a result of the war, the
Czech-Slavs and Jug-Slavs.

Besides Japan, the eastern countries
will include the United States. The Pres-
ident of the United States has declared
that the United States will have a be-
nign attitude toward China, which has
undergone a change since China de-
clared war on Germany, thus cancelling
the lease whereby Germany held Kiao-
chow before Japan occupied the port
at the outset of the war.

Voting Strength to Be Decided.

The size of the delegations doubtless
will be left to the various countries, but
voting strength will not be dependent
upon the size of the delegation. How-
ever, the same voting strength for all
countries is considered open to objection,
as giving France and Germany the same
weight as the smaller countries and coun-
tries of that size the same strength as
Great Britain, France, the United States
and the other great Powers.

There are, however, practical details
likely to be adjusted before the session
is opened. After the adjustment among
the Allies it is probable that the repre-
sentatives of the Central Powers will be
called in for the arrangement of preli-
minaries. It is expected that all the
Central Powers will be represented, for
while armistices were separately signed
with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and
Turkey, it is not expected that separate
congresses will be necessary.

It is believed that the final conclusions
will be embodied in two treaties, the first
one, to be concluded early, covering the
essentials, and the second covering the
larger general questions after a more
thorough discussion.

All the delegates to the peace confer-
ence should be asked to visit the depart-
ments of France invaded by the Ger-
mans and see for themselves the damage
and devastation committed by the enemy.
says Raoul Peret, president of the budget
commission of the Chamber of Deputies,
and Deputy Louis Dubouché. The Deputies
have just returned from an official visit
to the liberated regions and express the
belief that France must exact from Ger-
many not only reparations in money, but
also the restitution of tools and raw
material carried away.

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Admiral Tirpitz Shaves Off Whiskers Before His Flight to Switzerland.

DISGUISE IS SOUGHT
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